

Americans call for attack on Libya

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (R)—Some U.S. government officials are calling for a military attack on Libya to punish its leader Muammar Qadhafi, a State Department official said today. The official was commenting privately on the deepening crisis between the two countries, fuelled by American charges that Col. Qadhafi has sent squads to kill President Reagan. Last week Mr. Reagan urged some 1,500 Americans resident in Libya, most of them oil industry workers, to return home for their own safety. The State Department official said: "There is a powerful group within the administration pushing for further steps. Their bottom line is very severe. There are people who seriously want to attack Libya, who would like for example to go after Benghazi."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Security Council opens Golan debate

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 16 (R)—Arab states led by Syria asked the United Nations Security Council today to declare Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights null and void and to demand that it be rescinded. The first draft of a resolution already circulated would give Israel one week to back down. But as this might oblige the council to meet over Christmas if Israel failed to comply, some diplomats said a precise deadline might not be set. Opening the council debate, Dia-Allah Al-Faraj of Syria urged the United States, as Israel's closest friend and ally, "to bring Israel to its senses." He said he expected the council to impose sanctions against Israel if it ignored a resolution to rescind the annexation, approved by the Knesset (parliament) last Monday. Yehuda Blum, the Israeli delegate, said the military and civil authorities in the Golan Heights were Israeli, and it had become progressively more incongruous to apply Syrian law there. The Israeli government and parliament decided to "regularise the situation" by applying Israel's law, jurisdiction and administration. Sir Anthony Parsons of Britain, the only council member to speak at this first meeting on the question, appealed to the Israeli authorities to reconsider their decision. "The territory of a state is not to be acquired by another by the use of force," he said. "We cannot therefore accept any unilateral initiative by Israel to change the status of the Golan Heights from occupied territory into an area subject to Israeli law, jurisdiction and administration."

Non-aligned nations agree on principles

BEIRUT, Dec. 16 (R)—Labour ministers of Non-aligned nations have agreed in Baghdad to a declaration of principles for the concerted development of their manpower resources, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported. It said the declaration was ratified last night at the end of a four-day conference of the ministers or their representatives of 80 Non-aligned nations and developing countries, and delegates of regional and international organisations.

Saudi prince urges support for plan

RIYADH, Dec. 16 (A.P.)—An influential Saudi Arabian leader has appealed for unanimous Arab endorsement of the Saudi eight-point proposals for Middle East peace, two Arab newspapers reported today. The London-based newspaper Al Arah and the Riyadh-based daily Al Jazira quoted Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz as urging the Arab governments not to let "tactical discord dissipate their potentials and paralyse their activities." Alluding to the U.S.-arranged Camp David peace process between Egypt and Israel, Prince Abdullah told the Arabs not to allow Israel to "pursue its policy of creating new realities" in the Middle East.

U.S. representatives approve aid bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (A.P.)—The House of Representatives completed Congress approval today of a two-year, \$11.9 billion foreign aid authorisation bill requested by President Ronald Reagan. The house approved the bill by voice vote and then immediately took up a separate one-year, \$11.5 billion foreign aid appropriation bill the president also requested. But there are strings attached that the administration did not want, particularly a provision allowing Congress to veto aid to Pakistan if it explodes a nuclear device. The Senate approved the \$11.5 billion foreign aid authorisation last night 55 to 42 and sent it to the house for what would be Congress' final approval today.

King receives Romanian mayor

AMMAN, Dec. 16 (Petra)—His Majesty King Hussein conferred at the royal court today with the visiting Mayor of Bucharest Gheorghe Pana who delivered to the King a message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on developments in the Middle East and their impact on the international situation. The message also dealt with means of further bolstering economic and technical cooperation between Jordan and Romania. The audience was attended by Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni and Romanian Ambassador to Jordan Andrei Cervencovici. Mr. Pana, who arrived in Amman last night for a five-day official visit, was earlier received by Prime Minister Mudar Badran with whom he discussed promoting cooperation between Romania and Jordan, particularly between the cities of Amman and Bucharest. Mr. Pana and his accompanying delegation also met with Mr. Ajlouni to discuss ways of bolstering cooperation and coordination between Bucharest and Amman. Mr. Ajlouni briefed Mr. Pana and his delegation on Amman's problems, mainly the city's population growth and public services.

For his part Mr. Pana expressed the hope that the visit will contribute further to strengthening friendly Jordanian-Romanian ties. He also expressed readiness to exchange views with officials on how to reach a solution for Amman's problems. Mr. Pana extended an invitation to Mr. Ajlouni to visit Romania.

Bucharest

Bucharest is Romania's main economic centre, with a variety of industrial units, which contribute 17 per cent of the national gross industrial output. The capital of Romania is a modern city, with broad avenues and wide thoroughfares, interesting architectural monuments, vast parks and gardens. The last decades brought about essential changes on the map of Bucharest by the development of modern residential districts, the modernisation of many penetration routes and highways, and the opening of the city underground railway. Bucharest is also the major academic centre of Romania, with 13 higher learning establishments, including the university, the polytechnic institute and specialised institutes for scientific research. In 1980, the number of students in Bucharest was 75,000, from whom about 11,000 foreigners. About 1,000 Jordanian students are receiving their higher education in the city.

Romanian, South Korean envoys present credentials

AMMAN, Dec. 16 (Petra)—His Majesty King Hussein received at the royal court today the credentials of the new Romanian ambassador to Jordan Andrei Cervencovici. During the presentation ceremony, the ambassador conveyed to King Hussein greetings from the Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and voiced his satisfaction with strong ties between Jordan and Romania, based on mutual respect and common interests. King Hussein expressed hope for further cooperation between the two countries and the continuation of friendly relations. King Hussein also received at the royal court today the credentials of the new South Korean Ambassador to Jordan Jai Sung Kim who conveyed to the King greetings from the South Korean president and wishes for Jordan to achieve greater prosperity and progress. The ambassador also voiced his hope for stronger cooperation between Jordan and South Korea. The King stressed the importance of promoting bilateral relations and the bonds of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The ceremonies were attended by the Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khanmush, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem.

Noor visits with the elderly



Her Majesty Queen Noor talks with two elderly residents of Dar Al Salam (the Home of Peace) in Amman during a visit she made to the charity home on Tuesday. The home cares for 95 needy and disabled people. It is run by the Sisters of Charity, an order headed by Nobel Prize-winning nun Mother Theresa. (Petra photo).

Golan Arabs stage strike against annexation

TEL AVIV, Dec. 16 (R)—Arab inhabitants of the Golan Heights began a three-day protest strike today over Israel's annexation of the strategic plateau where Israeli forces remained on alert in case of Syrian military action. But while the military command sent additional troops, military sources said they believed the likelihood of war with Syria was at present low. The sources said that despite the hostile Damascus reaction to Monday's decision to annex the heights, occupied from Syria in the 1967 war, Syrian military movements in the region appeared unchanged. Israel has made clear to Syrian leaders it would act swiftly and decisively if the Syrians attacked either in the Golan Heights or from Lebanon, where Syria has 30,000 troops. The strike by the heights' 13,000 Arab inhabitants was called yesterday by their religious leaders, who threatened to ostracise anyone who did not take part. The Druze Arabs, a tough mountain people also to be found in other regions of Syria as well as in Lebanon and in Israel, are the only Syrians who remained on the Golan after it was seized by Israel. Except for a small demonstration by students in the village of Massada, where a black flag was raised, the first day of the strike was peaceful. Israeli soldiers were sent to Massada but their commander later had second thoughts about whether they should be there, as it was no longer a military-held area and public order should be maintained by the police, military sources said. From now on, the Israeli northern front commander will no longer be able to impose curfews or order administrative detentions or deportations and most military steps will require the approval of the government's legal adviser, Israel radio reported. But representatives of the 7,000 Israelis who have settled on the heights have called on military authorities to maintain military rule in the area until calm returns. Residents of Jewish settlements in the Galilee, which is overlooked by the Golan Heights, protested at the Labour Party's absence from the parliamentary vote which passed the law to extend Israeli law to the region. Israeli newspapers gave prominent coverage to world reaction to the annexation, especially the possibility that the United States might support a United Nations condemnation of Israel.

Toll in Iraqi embassy blast rises to 30

BEIRUT, Dec. 16 (R)—The death toll in a bomb explosion at the Iraqi embassy in Beirut rose to 30 today after rescue workers said they had recovered 22 bodies and located eight more in the rubble. About 95 people were injured when the huge blast wrecked the five-storey building yesterday. Sources in the pro-Iraqi Baath Party said they were losing hope that ambassador Abdul Razzak Mohammad Lafta would be found alive. Security sources said the rescuers planned to bring in soldiers and a crane from Beirut port to speed up their search through the tangled wreckage. Iraq accused Iranian and Syrian agents of responsibility and vowed revenge, but there were conflicting accounts of how the attack was carried out. The Iraqis said a car packed with explosives had forced its way into the embassy compound and blown up. But Lebanese security sources said bombs had been placed around pillars supporting the reinforced concrete building. The Iraqi government newspaper Al Jumhuriya said the attack pointed to collaboration between Iraq and Syria, and warned: "These crimes will not pass without punishment." Iraq has been at war with Iran for more than a year and is at loggerheads with Syria over chronic political and ideological disputes. The explosion coincided with renewed heavy fighting in the Gulf war and came after two weeks of increasing violence in Lebanon, with gunbattles and explosions in the capital and a car bomb in the northern port of Tripoli that killed 14 people and wounded about 75. In the latest incident, security sources said both disposal experts had defused four rockets found today in a car parked on waste ground in West Beirut. Despite its quarrels with Syria, the Iraqi government today joined international condemnation of Israel's decision on Monday to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

Greece grants PLO diplomatic status

ATHENS, Dec. 16 (A.P.)—Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said today that Greece had granted the status of a diplomatic representation to the PLO office in Athens "similar to other missions." Mr. Arafat said that the mission "will have all the rights and immunities." He said the move "means a lot, especially here in Greece." The upgrading of the office to diplomatic, but not embassy level, gives it the same status as the Israeli diplomatic mission in this country. Addressing a press conference at the conclusion of his talks with Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu, Mr. Arafat said Greek-Palestinian and Greek-Arab relations "have entered a new stage from this very moment." In a joint statement issued at the end of Mr. Arafat's three-day official visit here at the invitation of the Greek premier, the two men condemned Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights and said that the act was contrary to international law and the United Nations' resolutions. They said the move "constitutes a threat to peace in the region." Mr. Arafat also condemned the European participation in the Sinai peacekeeping force, saying

that since it did not come under the auspices of the United Nations, the force constituted "a new occupation of the Sinai Peninsula and the Suez Canal." The statement said that Mr. Arafat and Mr. Papandreu had exchanged views on the Middle East situation and problems in the area, while "both parties stated their desire to continue contributing in a constructive manner to the promotion of just solutions." Administration officials said they found it hard to explain the Israeli annexation of the Golan any other way, and that Mr. Begin might well have believed there was little the Arabs or the United Nations could do to punish Israel. With Israel firmly in control of the Golan, which it occupied along with the Sinai, the West Bank and Gaza in the 1967 Middle East war, it had little to gain from Monday's

U.S. sees Golan annexation as betrayal of Camp David spirit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—U.S. officials say Israel's unexpected move annexing the Golan Heights may well have been intended to end the Camp David peace process while Israel forces are still in the Sinai. The officials said it was hard to explain the Israeli action on Monday in any other way. "They must have considered the possibility of a chain reaction they could set off," one administration official told Reuters. If Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak had not responded as he did in affirming his commitment to the 1979 Camp David treaty with Israel and the peace talks, "it could have played into Israel's hands," he said. If the Egyptian leader had reacted to the Israeli move by denouncing the Camp David process, officials said, Israel could then have cancelled the final pullout of its forces from the Egyptian Sinai, which the treaty calls for by next April 26. Zbigniew Brzezinski, who played a major role in drafting the Egyptian-Israeli treaty as President Carter's national security adviser, forecast such a move in an article published by the New York Times early this month. "It is likely that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin will test Mr. Mubarak's commitment to Camp David by unilateral actions designed either to reinforce Egypt's isolation...or to place the onus of any breakdown of the Camp David process on Mr. Mubarak," he wrote. Because Mr. Begin was unwilling to consider a new treaty that did not leave the West Bank and Gaza Strip under Israeli control, Mr. Brzezinski added, he preferred to have the talks with Egypt on Palestinian self-rule "stalemated."

News analysis

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Saudi, Bahraini aides leave after 2-day visit Yamani assures Jordan of continued flow of oil

AMMAN, Dec. 16 (I.T.)—Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani left here today for home at the end of a two-day visit during which he assured Jordan that his country does not intend to discontinue pumping oil through the Trans-Arabian Pipeline (Tapline). Sheikh Yamani and Bahrain's Minister of Industrial Development Yusef Shirawi, who also left with the Saudi minister, were here for the annual meeting of the University of Jordan's board of trustees. In a lecture last night at the University of Jordan, Sheikh Yamani said Saudi Arabia is putting pressure on Tapline's owners to maintain the flow of oil to Jordan. Sheikh Yamani said operating Tapline costs "hundreds of millions of dollars a year, but we are putting pressure on the owners to guarantee the continuation of oil flow because we are keen not to harm Jordan's economic interests". Sheikh Yamani said oil will continue to constitute 90 per cent of the world's energy requirements. The Arab oil-producing countries, he said, will continue to be exporters of the precious crude through the middle of the 21st century. The major industrialised countries and some that are not industrialised, including Israel, "know very well that the real power of the Arab World is in our oil," he said. Therefore, their only hope in altering the non-military balance of power lies in "shrinking the role played by oil in international politics and economy," he added. Sheikh Yamani said, "the Israeli threat to the Arab oil sources is eminent, but Israel cannot undertake the venture of striking Arab oil-fields unless it obtained the support of the West, because (this) means the deprivation of the Arabs and the collapse of Western industry." Operation Bright Star—a military exercise carried out in Egypt and Oman recently by American, Egyptian and Omani forces—was "not aimed" at occupying Arab oil-fields, but at "defending" them against any potential attack. "In general, we would not be happy with any military presence around us or near us, be that American or a Soviet presence," he said. Sheikh Yamani said that oil has enabled the Arabs to raise their voices gradually and make the world listen to them. Of course we can now shrink and act nervously and this is natural, but the outcome would not be in the interest of the Arabs, Sheikh Yamani added. Money in itself is not a wealth if it is not transformed into technology and human power, and this requires a generation or two to achieve, Sheikh Yamani pointed out. Therefore, he said, there should be a united Arab force capable of influencing the world's economy, since this is the only means for the Arab states to find a way out of their present position. It is really a long and tough path, yet any rash reaction threatens the Arabs' long march, he said.

Hassan receives Yamani, Shirawi

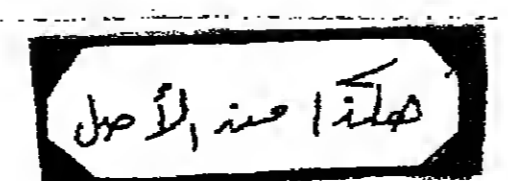
AMMAN, Dec. 16 (Petra)—His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan conferred in his office today with visiting Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani and Bahraini Industrial Development Minister Yusef Al Shirawi, both members of the University of Jordan's board of trustees. They reviewed the situation in the Arab region and relations among Arab countries. The meeting was attended by University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali, and a number of aides.

Bahrainis hold twin celebrations

MANAMA, Bahrain, Dec. 16 (Agencies)—Bahrainis poured into streets in large numbers today to celebrate a "double-joy" occasion—the national day and the government's success in fuzling an attempted coup by religious fanatics. Colourful fireworks illuminated the sky and were mirrored on the unruffled waters of the Gulf around the island state, while a stream of support messages came in from neighbouring Arab heads of state denouncing the "vile" attempt against Bahrain's rulers. The interior ministry announced that 53 people had been arrested for involvement in the attempt, which was to take place today and included plans for taking ministers hostage, seizing government-owned radio and television and then declaring a revolution. The Iranian state radio in Tehran was to have announced simultaneously that an Islamic revolution had occurred in Bahrain and to have urged the people to rally around it, the sources said. Bahrain said on Sunday that an unspecified number of alleged Iranian-trained saboteurs who had planned to kill senior civilian, defence and security officials in Bahrain and other Arab Gulf states had been rounded up. The sources said today the detainees, who were alleged to belong to the pro-Iranian Islamic front for the liberation of Bahrain, were 50 Bahrainis and one citizen each from Saudi Arabia, Oman and Kuwait. Relations between Arab Gulf states, including Bahrain, and Iran have been strained since the 1979 states of supporting Iraq. About half Bahrain's population of 335,000 is Shi'ite of the same Islamic sect that rules Iran, while the other half belongs to the Sunni sect, the majority in the Islamic World. The sources said Bahrain was alerted to the plot by another Gulf state which had arrested six of the saboteurs and turned them over to Bahrain authorities. They did not name the state, but Bahrain Interior Minister Sheikh Mohammad Ibn Khalifa Al Khalifa told Saudi newspapers that the plot was received from Dubai in the United Arab Emirates. The Saudi Interior Minister, Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz, who has said the kingdom had evidence that it was one of the targets of the alleged saboteurs, is due to visit Bahrain on Saturday. Iran's Ambassador to Kuwait, Ali Shams Ardekani, today denied Iran was involved in the alleged plot. Iran does not have an ambassador in Bahrain. Speaking by telephone, Dr. Shams told Reuters in Bahrain: "The whole story is cooked-up. We are not involved in any plot. This whole thing is related to the (Gulf) war." He added: "We respect the sovereignty of our neighbours and we demand that others respect it. We have nothing against the people, the state or the government of Bahrain."

King cables Al Khalifa, Shagari

AMMAN, Dec. 16 (Petra)—His Majesty King Hussein today sent a cable of good wishes to the Ruler of Bahrain Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa on his country's independence day. King Hussein wished Sheikh Issa success in the leadership of his country and prosperity and progress for the Bahraini people. Cable to Shagari King Hussein also sent a cable of good wishes to Nigerian President Shehu Shagari on his country's independence day. King Hussein wished the Nigerian people prosperity and progress. Islamic revolution in Iran. They took a turn for the worse after the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war last year, with Tehran accusing Gulf cooperation. "Maybe they were just softening us up," one official said with a laugh. The Israeli annexation vote "really came like a bolt out of the sky," he added. Despite Israeli denials, one U.S. official said: "A lot of people here say the annexation was timed to the crisis in Poland. There would certainly be advantages to doing it when everyone's attention was focused there." He added: "It may be that Israel has decided the best way to conduct its policy is by surprise. That's what they did with the Iraqi raid." The official said he could not rule out the possibility of other such surprises, including the one many Americans had feared for some time when Israel announced the Golan move: Israeli air strikes to destroy Syrian ground-to-air missiles stationed in Lebanon since April this year. Editorial comment, page 4



NATIONAL

Spanish centre opens art new gallery

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

A NEW ART gallery opened at the Spanish Cultural Centre in Amman on Monday and as an indication of the standard of work to be expected from this small gallery, its first exhibition is a good and interesting selection of works from 12 Jordanian contemporary painters.

The gallery itself consists of three small rooms on the centre's second floor. Its walls and windows are entirely covered with long beige curtains, the desired effect of which is to give a secure,

relaxed, almost womb-like atmosphere in which to enjoy art, free from all distractions. The purpose of the gallery is twofold. "We are very interested in forming a cultural tie between Jordan and Spain," Jose Luis de la Presilla, the Spanish cultural attaché and director of the Spanish Cultural Centre, told the Jordan Times. "We want to encourage Jordanian artists by exhibiting their work and by stimulating artistic activities. Also we are planning to bring the work of Spanish artists here."

Opened by Her Highness Princess Alia, the first exhibition will be one of the five or six shows the

centre plans to hold annually. Despite the fact that much of the work at this first show has been previously exhibited, the paintings for the most part are of the kind of quality that can stand repeated exposure. Like, for example, the landscape entitled "Nature" by Yasser Duwaik, where the slanting grey and pink beams of light that fill the sky are reflected in the flat, dry grass-covered plain that drifts away to meet the sky at the horizon. Or Omar Hamdan's "Abstract", where movement is caught in the thick brushstrokes of creamy paint that rush downwards to meet the upward thrust of the foreground where interesting

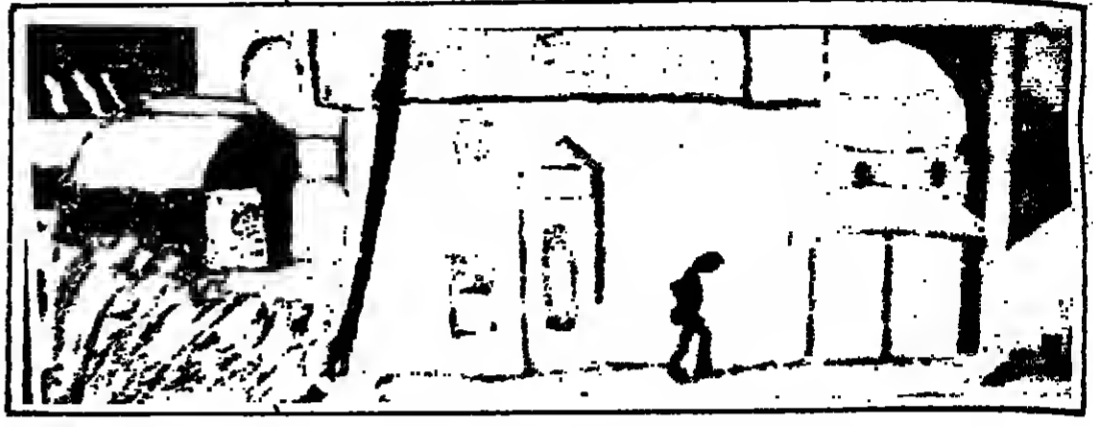
geometrical shapes in blues and greys are formed and reformed by the encircling black lines. The virtuosity of Aziz Amoura is not only shown at this exhibition by the spontaneity of the light-filled watercolour, but also by a tiny oil painting of grazing cattle. Here the dark brown beasts are lit by an orange evening sky which enhances the stocky solidity of their low-slung girns, while the delicate heads and rope-wrapped horns give them a finer beauty. New pieces, however, are on show and among the best of these is a small watercolour by Ammar Khammash. Deft brushstrokes of precise colour capture the exact

essence of the Jordanian landscape. The rows of round olive trees are contrasted by the tall spikes of the distant cypress, which rises in front of the purple hills of the skyline. The hazy purples, the cyclamen pinks, the sandy browns and yellows, the greens, form a taut but perfect patchwork of light and shade beneath the olive groves. Other strong new work comes from Mazin Asfour, who has suddenly started producing very valid art. Influences of Van Gogh and Gauguin abound, from the dark radiant blue sky and the French-type houses in "Lamplight", to the burnt orange and yellow ochre nude figures in "Dancing". Despite these readily-seen sources of inspiration, there is a certain individuality in his work, and above all the paintings exude of authority and conviction. The bold impasto colours give the images an immediacy, while the heavy blue jug and plum-coloured background in "Flowers" achieve an originality in the composition of both colour and form.

Other painters included at this exhibition are Raja Abu Gazaleh, Subail Bisharat, Mahmoud Dubian, Hafiz Kassis, Farouq Lambaz, Fuad Mimi and Nabli Shahadeh, as well as the ceramic work of Mohammad Al Sayyed.



Omar Hamdan (above) and Mazin Asfour



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WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- * An exhibition of "Contemporary Jordanian Painters," at the Spanish Cultural Centre.
- * The paintings of Rizq Abdul Hadi, at the Ministry of Culture and Youth Art Gallery.
- * Paintings by Bassem Sheikh Jawad, at the Holiday Inn.
- * Paintings, entitled "Desert", by Princess Wijdan Ali at the Ala Art Gallery.
- * An exhibition of Koranic calligraphy and illumination at the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al-Bait Foundation), in Umm Uthaina (Sixth Circle, Jabel Amman).

Film

- * The French Cultural Centre presents "Le Dernier Saut," a film in colour (sub-titled in Arabic), Friday at 7:30 p.m.

Christmas party

- * The Theodor Schneller School holds a German-speaking community Christmas party with children on Friday, at 6 p.m. at the Goethe Institute. Probst Wehrmann will be present.

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NATIONAL

Grindlays marks growth with centre opening

AMMAN, Nov. 16 — Mr. N.J. Robson, chairman of the Grindlays banking group, yesterday reviewed a long history of cooperation by his bank and its predecessor, the Ottoman Bank, in the development and economic growth of Jordan.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the bank's new Grindlays Centre in Shmeisani, Mr. Robson said: "It has been the honour of the Ottoman Bank and Grindlays Bank to have contributed to, and participated in, the economic growth of Jordan and its people." Outlining the development of Jordan's banking industry, in which Grindlays has played a prominent role, he said, "modern management techniques have been introduced by the banking industry and the present man-

agement of Grindlays Bank here are clearly representative of this trend."

Referring to the introduction of "greater professionalism," the modernisation of management, organisational restructuring, the improvement of facilities and the upgrading of professional staff, Mr. Robson said, "This Grindlays Centre is tangible evidence of these progressive policies."

The new centre includes general management, corporate and multi-national banking units, an Amman central processing unit, a staff training school and a customer services branch. The first-floor bank branch replaces Grindlays' old Jabal Hussein branch.

Following is the full text of Mr. Robson's address:



Mr. Ronald S. Cordingley, General Manager of Grindlays Bank in Amman (left) and his wife welcome Central Bank Governor Dr. Mohammad Sa'id Nabulsi (middle) and his assistant, Mr. Hussain Al Qassem.

(photos by Artin Markarian, Middle East Communicators)

Also addressing the ceremony was Central Bank of Jordan Governor Mohammad Sa'id Nabulsi, who recalled the close involvement of Grindlays

Bank and the Ottoman Bank in Jordan's growth, and congratulated the bank on its new centre. Following is the text of Dr. Nabulsi's address:



The Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan

I am very pleased to participate with you and in the presence of the chairman of the board of directors of the Grindlays Group in opening this new centre for Grindlays Bank, which will include the bank's general management and a substitute branch for the Jabal Hussein branch.

The Grindlays Group, and before it the Ottoman Bank Group, as you know, are among the banking institutions which took the lead in serving the region in general, and Jordan in particular. Since its establishment in Jordan in the late 1920s, the bank's management has exerted enormous efforts to meet the needs of the young Jordanian economy, and mounted operations which could be performed only by central banks.

Grindlays Bank branches are now the most widespread commercial bank branches in Jordan. This is due to years of industries work, in which the bank's management has always proven its cooperativeness and responsiveness to the requirements of development and modernisation in the bank.

On this occasion, I would like to extend my utmost thanks and gratitude to the bank's general management in London, and its Amman management. I would also like to express my personal congratulations and those of my colleagues at the Central Bank for this new centre. We all hope that it will be a new step on the path of the bank's progress and fruitful work for the good of this country and its prosperity.



It gives me great pleasure to welcome you today to the formal opening of Grindlays Centre, to celebrate with us the completion of a further stage in the development of Grindlays Bank in Jordan.

The occupation of this building is the final stage of many months of negotiations, planning and construction, and I would like to pay tribute to all who have been involved in this important new project. Although they are too numerous to name individually, a special word of thanks is due to the property's owner, Mr. Mohammad Kilani, to our architects and engineering consultants and to the contractors, Messrs Arabtech and their respective staffs, through whose cooperation and efforts our vision has become reality.

As most of you will know, Grindlays Bank, and its predecessor in Jordan the Ottoman Bank, have a long and proud association with this country stretching back for well over 50 years, for it was in the 1920s that the Ottoman Bank made banking history here as the first bank to open a branch in the kingdom.

From this early, small start the Ottoman Bank extended its services both to the public and private sectors, and was for many years bankers to the government here until the present Central Bank was established.

Resulting from this and other privileged relationships, it has been the honour of the Ottoman Bank and Grindlays Bank to have contributed to, and participated in, the economic growth of Jordan and its people.

As the country's development accelerated its financial and banking needs grew proportionately and, to meet these growing requirements, we have seen and welcomed the establishment of new commercial banking institutions, as well as the creation of the Central Bank of Jordan to which I have already referred—although "new" is hardly the correct word for institutions established many years ago.

With the passage of time the monetary authorities have introduced sophisticated management techniques to regulate the banking industry and to provide Jordan with monetary stability. In parallel, modern management techniques have been introduced by the banking industry and the present management of Grindlays Bank here are clearly representative of this trend.

Recently the main thrust of their efforts has been towards the introduction of greater professionalism in the management of the business. This has involved modernising processing procedures, the restructuring of our organisation to serve more efficiently the wide range of customers, the improvement of our premises and working conditions and improvement of professional skills through comprehensive training programmes which are available within Jordan and from the bank's training centres in other countries.

On this vital subject of staff training, it gives me pleasure to know that the training facilities available to our Jordanian staff are of a very high standard.

This Grindlays Centre is tangible evidence of these progressive policies, for within this building there are the general management, the corporate and multi-national banking units, a central processing unit for our eight Amman branches, the staff training school and a new customer services branch.

Having so many important functions here together will mean that the best of our skills and services will be available to all our customers in Amman without any loss of existing personal contact by customers with the managers of our retail branches.

With the improvement in communications which is taking place now in this country, we hope that it will not be long before the whole of our branch network will be linked to an even more advanced processing system which will compare favourably with the best equipment in many of the countries in which Grindlays Bank Group operates. The number of these countries is now 41, with the recent establishment of a representative office in Brazil.

As I have already said, the growth of our bank in Jordan has followed closely the progress of Jordan itself, and we acknowledge that this would not have been possible without the help, guidance, and encouragement we have received from government and the Central Bank. I must also mention the importance we attach to inter-bank cooperation, which has played a major part in our growth and that of the banking industry generally.

Under His Majesty King Hussein's wise and capable rule, Jordan enjoys peace and stability and, because of this, we in Grindlays believe we can look forward confidently to achieving further progress in this country. Our confidence in Jordan has been demonstrated by the large investment we have made in the completion of this fine building and in the modernisation of our main branch in King Hussein Street. It is our hope that the completion of these projects will signal the commencement of a new and successful stage in Grindlays' association with the Kingdom of Jordan. With this prospect in mind, it gives me great pleasure in formally declaring Grindlays Centre open.



Mr. Robson delivers his speech at the ceremony.



There was no ribbon at the ceremony, but Mrs. Robson cut a cake, the icing for which depicted the famous Grindlays elephant.



Mr. Cordingley (left) and Mr. A.C.F. Thomson, Managing Director of Grindlays' Middle East and Africa Division, chat with British Ambassador Alan Urwick (right).



Mr. Robson chats with journalists Selim Samawi of Al Ra'i (extreme left), Fernando Francis of the Jordan Times (back to camera) and Mohammed Shanti of Ad Dustour (right). Also seen is Michael Nimri of Middle East Communicators.

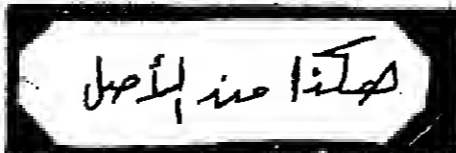


Dr. Nabulsi and Mr. Robson.



Dr. Nabulsi delivers his speech on the occasion.

Jordan is one of the 40 countries in which the Grindlays Bank Group operates through an extensive international network of over 200 branches and offices. The Bank's roots in Jordan go back to 30th August, 1927 when the Ottoman Bank was the first Bank to establish a branch in Amman. This was followed by the opening of branches in Irbid (1949) and Aqaba (1956). Three more branches were opened during the 1960's and a further six during the early 1970's bringing the total number of branches to 13 in addition to the five West Bank branches which are temporarily closed. Total assets in Jordan presently stand at JD 66 million.



Jordan Times

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How independent are the Ciskeians?

The members' dining room of the House of Assembly in Cape Town is dominated by a very large painting. It is a portrait of the South African cabinet in session in the 1950s: Dr. Verwoerd stands before a map and is evidently describing his policy of breaking up the republic into separate and independent tribal homelands. For more than 20 years the labours of the (white) M.P.s who lunch below have been overshadowed by the implementation of that policy.

In December the Ciskei joined the ranks of three other Bantustans (or "nation-states" as they are more politely called) which have completed the process to "independence": Transkei, Boputhatswana and Venda. There is now going to be a pause because the other six homelands have all said they do not intend to accept independence from Pretoria on the existing terms, and the two remaining large units (Kwazulu and Lebowa) are particularly firm about this. So "separate development" has completed its first stage, and Ciskei's "independence" celebrations on the hilltop in one of Africa's worst rural stumps could be seen as the epitaph of Dr. Verwoerd, who was assassinated in that same assembly in 1966.

'Divide and rule' with a twist
 Dr. Verwoerd was perfectly open about his motivations. White South Africa could only survive, he argued, if the black majority could be split into ethnic fragments. "It is a form of fragmentation which we would not have liked if we were able to avoid it," he told parliament in 1961. "In the light of the pressure being exerted on South Africa there is no doubt that eventually this will have to be done, thereby buying for the white man his freedom and

'King' goes back to Pretoria

The reason was that until April this year the Ciskeians understood that they were to take over the sleepy white town of King William's Town as their capital. But then the white population objected, the South African cabinet lost its nerve in the run-up to a national election and changed its mind, and the result is that "King", the only proper town in the Ciskei, has been taken back from the bitterly disappointed Ciskeians.

There is nothing they can do about it. Similarly they have been denied the industrial township of Berlin and the "corridor" of white farmland that separates them from the Transkei. The economic focal point of the region, the port of East London, was never on offer.

On the other hand, the Ciskeians will do better than most other homelands in one respect: at

least they are going to have a single chunk of territory, though this will not be true until "consolidation" (i.e. the purchase of white farms) is complete, officially by December 1982. Ciskei will then be a poverty-ridden ethnic nation, rather smaller than Wales, financially utterly dependent on the white Pretoria government, its economy similarly dependent on the labour it exports to the white economy, its administration largely dependent on civil servants seconded from Pretoria: in a word, it will be a rather good example of a homeland.

For instance, its rulers will be authoritarian traditionalists, a majority of whose parliament will be non-elected, committed to Pretoria despite their irritation with the white government policies. The new president, Chief Lennox Sebe, appears to have been so intoxicated by the prospect of independence that - observers agree - he was utterly outmanoeuvred by South African officials over the terms.

Empty words
 "Anybody who says that our independence will be the same as the independence of the others is a clown, to put it in polite language," he had boasted, but the reality of the legislation turns out to be indistinguishable. In particular he has failed to make good his insistence that Ciskeians would not lose their South African nationality. The result is that, from "independence" day, 2.1

The Ciskei this month became the latest tribal homeland to celebrate independence from South Africa. But J.D.F. Jones argues that this independence is no more than an illusion conjured up to serve Pretoria's ends.

million blacks ceased to be citizens of the South African Republic - although 1.4 million of them actually live inside white South Africa, outside the Ciskei. Chief Sebe's right-hand man is his brother, the picturesque and alarming Maj. Gen. Charles Sebe, who learned his trade with the South African secret police and has now become director general for state security. Gen. Sebe detests Communists and trade unionists, and will be in the front line of the coming battles with South Africa's black opposition movement.

Men like the Sebes are typical of Pretoria's chosen homeland leaders (with the very important exception of Chief Gatsha Buthe-lezi in Kwazulu). Also typical is the economic underdevelopment of the Ciskei. Indeed, it is in a worse plight than many of the other homelands because of its overcrowding, thanks largely to the fact that it has been used as a dumping ground for "surplus" blacks from the white areas whose resettlement in their alleged tribal homeland is a central feature of South Africa today.

The figures vary depending on the source, but of the present population in situ of 666,000 one church analysis estimates that 365,000 people have been resettled in the Ciskei since 1958, while the respected Quail Commission (which recommended against independence except with major pre-conditions) suggested that another 323,000 "Ciskeians" were liable to follow.

Talk about better living

These are figures that are impossible to comprehend unless one witnesses the conditions in the resettlement camps, or, for that matter, in the average village in the so-called urban areas. Academic studies estimate that 50 per cent of the population is living below the Poverty Datum level. The average per capita income is 212 rands (\$219.30) and of this 65 per cent comes from migrant earnings. Only 15 per cent of the country is suitable for dry-land cultivation.

Several years ago prime minister P. W. Botha, launched the idea of a "Constellation of States" of Southern Africa. The idea was that some of the black states in a region dominated by the South African economy would be persuaded to join a structure which would happen to include the (otherwise internationally black-balled) homeland nation-states. The proposal has fallen flat on its face and Mr. Botha has quietly dropped the word "constellation" and switched the emphasis to a "confederation" which would clearly not extend north beyond the Limpopo.

Membership of this body would, it seems, bring benefits (for example access to a regional development bank) and the impression has been put around that only those homeland governments which opt for "independence" will be eligible to join the confederation. On the other hand, there is a parallel rethink of the failed decentralisation policy out of which a new emphasis on regional planning has emerged - in other words, a willingness to plan cross-borders in a way that significantly amends the original concepts of Bantustan development.

Although the Ciskei does not have either East London or King it

does contain the second largest black township in South Africa. Mdantsane, where East London keeps its black labour force a careful 15 kilometres from the white city, Mdantsane (which is a neat and unscruffy place, with plenty of green spaces, less depressing than Johannesburg's Soweto) houses the workers and their new union leaders who have jobs in the white area but have to return home every night - to the Ciskei, whose new independent leaders are the sworn enemy of the trade union movement.

Unionists and Politics

The Sebes argue that the unionists meddle in politics, and the unionists admit that it is hard to draw the line. There have already been bloody conflicts in Mdantsane and many detentions under Gen. Sebe's Proclamation R252. And last month three of the East London unions called for a campaign against Ciskeian independence. The result was that a recent South African security police round-up included the top leaders of all three unions.

The intrusion of South African national politics into the affairs of Ciskei seems inevitable. It was symbolised by another celebration just outside King William's Town during "independence" week - though this time, strangely, it was a funeral. Fifteen thousand people, many of them wearing the colours of the banned African National Congress, gathered openly in the village of Rami, 5 kilometres from King Williams Town.

They buried Griffiths Mxenge, a Durban lawyer and ex-political prisoner, who had been brutally murdered by unknown assassins. The speeches, by black leaders like Dr. Motlana and Bishop Tutu, were uncompromisingly defiant.

- Financial Times news feature

Betting time--again

ISRAEL'S UNILATERAL annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, coming as it did only days after the extradition of Ziad Abu 'Ein from the United States to Israel and the signing of the American-Israeli strategic cooperation treaty, is as good an affirmation as we are likely to get of the symbiotic relationship between the power structures of the United States and Israel. We will now watch the typically farcical charade of the American government's highest officials making assorted statements of concern and regret about the Israeli move - while they keep increasing financial aid to Israel and also dream up more ways of strengthening ties with Israel, a la strategic cooperation treaty. The fact remains that the status quo in the Middle East, with Israeli superiority and Arab oil producers turning uncomfortably to the United States for security assistance, is very much to the liking of Washington. The remarks of concern about the annexation of the Golan that we will hear this week from American leaders will not be taken seriously in the Arab World, because they are not made seriously or in good faith by the Americans.

The American government is yet again face to face with an opportunity to put its money where its mouth is - to salvage some honour from its consistently shameful experience in the Middle East. The United States has an opportunity to tame its client state Israel for a clearly illegal and provocative act. But this will not happen, because the powers that be in Washington are at ease with the current situation. As we have done in the past, we hereby bet the American government two falafel sandwiches that within a few weeks the Golan annexation issue will have blown over with nothing but hollow, hypocritical words from Washington. We know, because we are students - and victims - of history.

Hungarian economy heads Westwards

Malcolm Rutherford reports on Hungary's struggle to revolutionise its economy in the shadow of the Soviet threat to Poland.

THERE IS Hungarian researcher who is seeking to establish the relationship between the country's tendency to make jokes and the state of the national morale. The thesis goes that when morale is high, the jokes begin to flow.

Today, morale is so-so. Most of the jokes are about Poland. For example, what is the difference between Poland and Yugoslavia? Answer: One year. Or, where would you go to rape a Polish woman? Answer: To the Polish-Soviet border, because she wouldn't cry for help.

Poland overshadows everything. The Hungarians believe, rightly that if the Soviets invade Poland, Hungary will go down as well. Yet the reaction has been to accelerate the Hungarian economic revolution.

An experiment or a revolution?

Some people call it an experiment, but revolution is not too strong a word for it. Anyone who wants to look at a country trying to break away from a socialist economy to something closer to market economics should examine Hungary. Mrs. Thatcher's Britain pales by comparison. The Hungarians are seeking to do things which Mrs. Thatcher has not even dared to try.

Moreover, they are acting in adverse circumstances. It is not only the shadow of Poland. Geography and post-war history dictate that Hungary has to be permanently looking over its shoulder at the Soviet Union. In brief the outcome of the Hungarian revolution in 1956 was that the country was given some freedom of action in the economic sphere, but the price was almost complete orthodoxy in foreign policy within the Warsaw Pact. The Hungarians are now seeking to exploit that freedom of action to the full.

They are doing so from a position of negligible natural resources. They have been hit as much as anyone by the rise in oil prices, since the Soviet Union, from where the bulk of the oil comes, now tends to follow the OPEC price. They are not unaffected by the world recession since about half of Hungarian external trade is now done outside the Comecon area.

Exposed economy

What is striking, however, is that they have reacted to the difficulties by seeking to make the economy not less, but more open. The initial Hungarian economic experiment - the greater use of the price mechanism and the encouragement of private agriculture - is by now pretty well known. But the Hungarians are today seeking to go much further down the same road.

"It is not," said a senior economist, "in spite of the difficulties, but because of them, that the economy must be exposed to market forces."

Otherwise, he went on, the old attitudes would be reinforced. There would be an expectation of ever-increasing social expenditure out of a budget that would have ceased to rise in real terms. There would be a belief in the right to hold the same job for the whole of a working life, a job which in the Hungarian case might have been held by the father and grandfather before. The bureaucrats and the managers of the socialist regime would insist on keeping their place and change would become impossible.

In short, there would be a retreat to extreme conservatism, otherwise known as the socialism of the 1950s. The Hungarian term for it tends to be Stalinism.

IMF, World Bank membership

The most dramatic development recently was the decision last month to join the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. It was dramatic in the sense that the Hungarians made it without consulting the Soviet Union.

The idea had been vaguely around for a couple of years, but the decision was not generally known to be imminent. So far as one can gather, the Hungarians informed Moscow, one day before officials took an aircraft to Washington to lodge the application. There was not time for Moscow to say no.

The IMF membership should be a formality by early next year. Among other things, the currency will become internationally convertible.

The Hungarians will not say whether they wish to make an early drawing on IMF facilities. It is possible that they think that membership alone will be enough to maintain their international credit rating. At any rate, the decision to join is another sign of the desire to make the economy more open.

Immobility of labour force

There have been other developments in the past few months which show their determination. For instance, the ministry of labour has

been abolished on the grounds that it did little to resolve what is considered to be one of the main economic problems: namely, the obstacles to the mobility of labour. It was just another bureaucracy.

There used to be three departments of industry: heavy, light, and steel and engineering. There is now one. According to economic officials, the amalgamation has been accompanied by a significant reduction of staff.

There is also a policy which Hungarian economists say can best be translated into English as "demerging." It means that the state entities are being encouraged to break themselves up into smaller units. Again, there is some resistance from managers and bureaucrats who see their entrenched positions under attack, but the policy is

going ahead, all the same.

In the New Year a new policy will be introduced to encourage the formation of small businesses. The details remain obscure, but the principle is to promote developments in industry which have already taken place in agriculture. That is, there will be a larger element of privatisation.

Part of the thinking behind the new policy is based on the study of what is known in Hungary as "the second economy." In Britain or Italy it is more likely to be known as moonlighting. But the extent to which it exists in Hungary is remarkable even by Italian standards.

- Financial Times news feature

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

A question of dignity

AL RA'I: Jordan has once again called on the Arabs to strengthen Arab solidarity to build up the Arab intrinsic strength, and to mobilize the nation's abundant potentials to defend its existence and the destiny of future generations. If the Arabs respond to this call they will be taking a step in the right path towards deterring the Israeli aggressive practices which have escalated to the level of annexing the Golan Heights to the Zionist entity.

Jordan's statement, issued yesterday denouncing and condemning the new Israeli aggressive measure, not only expresses its firm and frank stand but also urges the Arabs to embark on a positive line of action. This Arab action has been obstructed by the fruitless Arab squabbles which served only to allow this escalation of Israeli aggression.

The international community and the states which have an interest in peace can face up to their responsibilities and deter Israel only if the Arabs secure their own solidarity and close their ranks. The course of events has proved that the Arab situation bears a positive or negative influence on international attitudes towards the Arabs. This is a fact that should not be forgotten.

Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights does not come a blow against any one Arab country. It violates the Arab sovereignty, defies the Arab Nation and belittles Arabs wherever they live. It is not by depending on a resolution by the United Nations Security Council that the Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights can be annulled. This can only be achieved by an Arab action that emanates from Arab solidarity and joint Arab work, particularly since the dossier on Israeli aggression is getting fatter despite the many international resolutions denouncing it.

What are the Arabs waiting for after all that has taken place? What graver danger can move the Arabs to unite?

Unite or perish

AL DUSTOUR: It is a fact that the Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights might lead the region to war. But it is also a fact that all the Israeli Knesset resolutions can never change the reality that the Golan Heights are occupied Arab territories which must be returned to Arab sovereignty whether by war or by peaceful means.

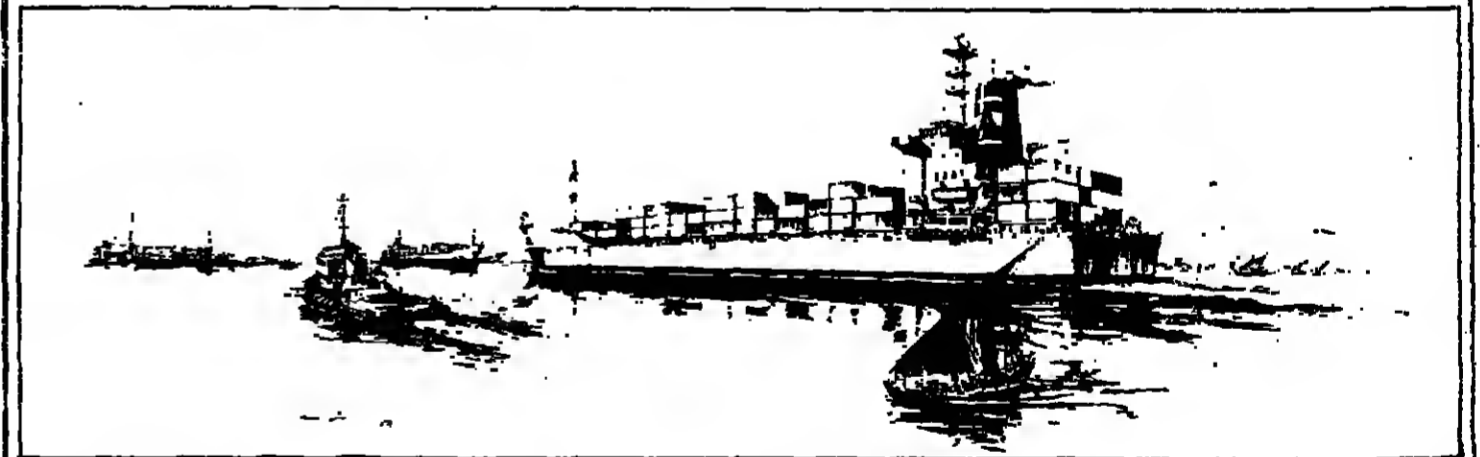
But the issue is not merely a piece of paper issued by the Knesset annexing the Golan Heights, Jerusalem, or the West Bank. The problem is the inability of the Arabs to retaliate to such Israeli decisions effectively and to foil them. It is the fault of the continued weakness, impotence and disunited Arab stand. This is the fact that the Jordanian government's statement stressed yesterday. Jordan is of the opinion that the Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights is the only natural result of the deteriorating Arab situation. The Arabs have closed their eyes to the real danger and squandered their efforts in peripheral differences. The Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights is a fierce act of aggression and the weak Arabs seem unable to come up with the appropriate retaliation. If the Arabs do not reverse this formula, the Golan Heights will not be the last Arab piece of land to be swallowed by the Zionist entity.

Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, its attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, its provocations Saudi Arabia, its continued aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance, its oppressive practices against our people in the occupied territories, the French new reversal of stand and the Tel Aviv-Washington strategic cooperation agreement are the results of Arab difference and disunity.

UNITED ARAB SHIPPING COMPANY

Parent company for the Kuwaiti-Jordanian Shipping Agency and owner of the biggest Arab commercial maritime fleet signs

the biggest ever shipbuilding contract for \$400 million.

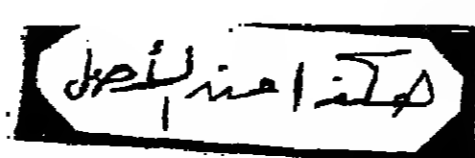


- This is an artist's impression of what one of the new container ships in the world's biggest shipbuilding order will look like.
- The order was for nine (9) container ships, each of 35,000 DWT (1,846 TEUs) plus 14,000 TEU container boxes.
- The nine ships are under construction by Hyundai Heavy Industries Company Ltd.
- The containers are under construction by Hyundai Precision & Industry Company.
- The contract was signed by and between the United Arab Shipping Company and Hyundai Corporation, Hyundai Business Group's overseas-sales-contractor, on June 30, 1981. You will see the real ships on the high seas early in 1983.
- We in Hyundai won this order because we were the best in terms of price, delivery dates and flexibility to the requirements of U.A.S.C.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS	
Length overall:	212.00 metres
Breadth:	32.20 metres
Depth:	18.60 metres
Design Draft:	10.50 metres
Service Speed:	18 knots
Container capacity:	1846 TEU- of which 150 may be refrigerated containers.
Main engine:	Hyundai B & W 6 L80 GFCA-Developing 18,400 BHP at 106 RPM (maximum continuous output) and 16,700 BHP at 103 RPM (normal continuous output).
Classification:	Lloyd's 100 A1 container ship LMC, UMS.
The vessels will all be delivered in 1983	

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ECONOMY

Soviets sell large amounts of gold

ZURICH, Dec. 16 (R) — The Soviet Union has been selling increased amounts of gold in the past few days, taking advantage of firm prices due to the crisis in Poland, hulloo dealers said today.

The sales have been in Zurich, New York and possibly also in other centres, with delivery to a large extent in London, the dealers said.

In recent months, the Soviet Union has offered fairly large amounts of gold for sale whenever the market showed signs of being

able to absorb it without collapsing the dealers said.

The international gold price usually soars at times of world tension, attracting investors who distrust currencies, but this week the gold market's performance has been lacklustre.

The morning fixing price by London bullion houses today was \$418 an ounce, only \$11 above the closing price in New York last Friday before the Polish crisis arose.

The metal jumped to \$430 in hectic trading on Monday in the Far East but slipped to \$413.75 in New York by Monday night before rising modestly again due to concern about Poland and increased worries over political tension in the Middle East following Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

In New York, David Linnehan, precious metals trader with the brokerage house of Drexel Burnham Lambert, said: "Soviet selling, which appeared to continue

yesterday, seems to be a factor keeping the (gold) market under wraps."

The Soviet Union is the second largest world producer of gold after South Africa. But its gold sales policy, unlike that of South Africa which sells almost all of its output, is not predictable.

Gold specialists attribute the step-up in sales in part to this year's poor Soviet grain harvest, the worst in years, which means the country must obtain foreign exchange to pay for food imports.

Iraqi annual budget totals \$15 billion

BAGHDAD, Dec. 16 (R) — Iraq has budgeted 6.75 billion dinars (\$1.4 billion) for the first year of its five-year economic development plan despite its war effort, the English-language daily newspaper Baghdad Observer said.

In its December 13 issue the newspaper said the allocation for 5,840 projects was a 29 per cent increase over the 1980 figure, but gave no figure for the whole of the five-year plan, launched in 1981.

Iraqi oil income and foreign exchange reserves have been hit

by the 14-month-old war with Iran.

Agriculture and rural development had top priority as food would become a more important commodity than oil, Sahab Kac-hachi, the government economic planning adviser, said earlier this month.

Oil Minister Tayeb Ahdul

Karim said in Vienna last month that exports were now about one million barrels a day from a pre-war 3.4 million, which had been second only to Saudi Arabia.

Japan adopts measures to ease trade friction

TOKYO, Dec. 16 (R) — Under pressure from the United States and Western Europe, Japan today adopted a package of policy measures aimed at easing trade friction and averting a global trade war.

The government will also add 9.44 million barrels of oil to the 69.2 million barrel oil stockpile held for emergency use starting in

April, the beginning of Japan's financial year. This would be worth \$321 million at current average world prices.

Private firms will give government subsidies to import unspecified amounts of rare metals including tungsten and molybdenum, to build up their stockpiles, the sources said.

Grain imports from Southeast

Asia and the United States will be increased and used for Japan's overseas food aid programme, but the planned size of the purchases was not disclosed.

To answer complaints about the closed nature of the Japanese domestic market, ministries will conduct a survey to improve import testing procedures.

The sources said the survey is to

be compiled by the end of January with measures exceeding legal adjustments to be submitted to the Japanese Diet (parliament).

A foreign ministry statement after the meeting said these measures would be aimed at "promoting imports and in principle bringing them in line with international standards".

Cabinet sources said a special Japanese cabinet council of economic ministers agreed at a 90-minute meeting to a five-point emergency programme that will promote imports of commercial jets, rare metals, grains and oil for its national reserves.

The council, which had hauled last month at taking any steps to significantly alter Japan's export-orientated trade stance, acted after protests from both Washington and the European Economic Community (EEC) that failure to act could spark a chain of anti-Japanese measures in the West.

The sources said the ministers' plan emphasises improved access to the Japanese market in answer to chronic complaints that Western competitors were unfairly kept out of the running in the world's second highest non-communist economy.

The sources said that a key element in the package was a plan for the government to make available up to \$500 million to purchase aircraft abroad for leasing and to import raw materials.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 16 (R) — Share prices closed firmer as buyers re-entered the market after recent weakness, dealers said, and at 1500 the F.T. index was up 6.3 at 519.8. Trading remained very quiet, however, they added.

Industrial leaders closed with gains of 2p to 4p, as in ICL, Hawker Siddeley, Glaxo, Blue Circle and Guest Keen. P and O added 7p to 25p amid renewed speculative demand.

Gold shares closed steady after early gains of up to 100 cents, while North Americans were mixed to lower.

Government bonds closed with gains of ½ point in both short and long maturities. Dealers said trading remained at a low level throughout, adding that the early firmer trend was further encouraged by the higher New York bonds pricing.

Banks closed with gains of two or three pence, below earlier highs, while in insurance Steadhouse added three pence to 95p after final results. Rank organisation fell three pence to 169p after recent speculative gains.

Oils were quietly firm, with B.P. and Shell up four pence and eight pence respectively.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Dec. 16 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

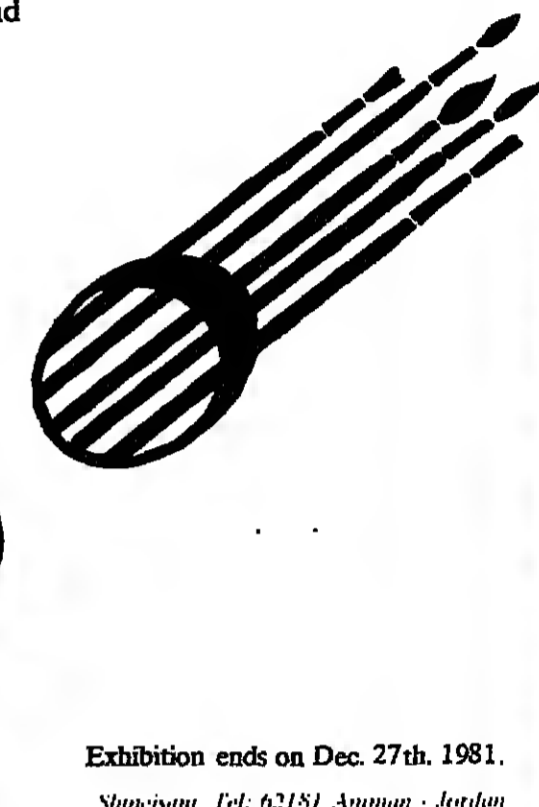
One sterling	1.8955/75	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.1908/11	Canadian dollars	
	2.2690/2710	West German marks	
	2.4800/40	Dutch guilders	
	1.8290/8300	Swiss francs	
	37.64/74	Belgian francs	
	5.7500/50	French francs	
	1212/1214	Italian lire	
	217.90/218.10	Japanese yen	
	5.575/080	Swedish crowns	
	5.7830/80	Norwegian crowns	
	7.3640/70	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	417.25/418.00	U.S. dollars	

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY

- CHANNEL 3
- 4:30 Koran
 - 4:45 Cartoons
 - 5:10 Children's Programme
 - 6:15 Programme on Youth
 - 6:40 Programme on Arts
 - 7:05 Programme Preview
 - 7:30 Documentary
 - 8:00 News in Arabic
 - 8:30 Arabic Series
 - 9:30 Varieties
 - 10:00 Arabic Play
 - 11:40 News in Arabic

- 15:00 Concert Hour
- 16:00 News Summary
 - 16:05 Instrumentals
 - 16:30 Old Favourites
 - 17:30 Special Feature
 - 18:00 Pop Session
 - 18:30 News Summary
 - 18:35 French way of Life
 - 18:30 World of Arabian Music
 - 19:00 News Desk
 - 19:30 Music
 - 20:30 Evening Show
 - 21:00 News Summary
 - 21:05 Evening Show
 - 22:00 Close down

- Medican 17:40 Waveguide 17:45
- Sports Round up 18:00 World
 - Radio News about Britain 18:15
 - 19:30 Take it or Leave it 19:00 Outlook: News Summary; Stock Market Report
 - 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Report on Religion 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 A Jolly Good Show 21:15 Ulster Newsletter 21:20 In the Meantime 21:30 Business Matters 22:00 World News: The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Meridian Navy Programme 23:30 Meridian

- 10:00 Doha, Bahrain
- 10:00 Beirut (AF)
 - 10:25 Kuwait (AF)
 - 11:30 Riyadh (SV)
 - 12:30 Kuwait (KAC)
 - 16:55 Cairo (KAC)
 - 17:00 Kuwait (KAC)
 - 17:25 London (BA)
 - 17:30 London
 - 17:45 New York, Vienna
 - 18:00 Cairo
 - 18:15 Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
 - 19:30 Rome
 - 20:30 Frankfurt (LH)
 - 21:55 Beirut (MEA)
 - 01:00 Beirut
 - 02:45 Baghdad

- 11:10 Athens, Copenhagen
- 12:00 Amman
 - 16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
 - 16:45 Tripoli
 - 18:25 Kuwait (KAC)
 - 18:50 Abu Dhabi
 - 19:00 Kuwait
 - 19:15 Riyadh (SV)
 - 19:20 Bahrain, Doha
 - 19:20 Dhahran
 - 19:30 Jeddah
 - 19:45 Baghdad
 - 19:55 Abu Dhabi
 - 20:30 Dubai, Karachi
 - 23:30 Baghdad

- AJ Sahara 21200
- Jerico 73106
- CULTURAL CENTRES**
- American Centre 41520
 - British Council 36147.8
 - French Cultural Centre 37009
 - Goethe Institute 41993
 - Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
 - Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
 - Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
 - Haya Arts Centre 65195
 - Al Hussein Youth City 67181
 - Y.W.C.A. 41793
 - Amman Municipal Library 36124
 - University of Jordan Library 84355/64366

the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: (10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh 37440

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abulali 23541

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331

FOR FRIDAY

- CHANNEL 3
- 6:00 French Programme
 - 7:00 News in French
 - 7:30 News in Hebrew
 - 8:30 Muppet show
 - 9:10 She
 - 10:00 News in English
 - 10:15 Movie of the Week: "Russian Roulette" George Segal & Christina Raines
- FOR FRIDAY**
- 15:00 Concert Hour
 - 16:00 News Summary
 - 16:05 Instrumentals
 - 16:30 Old Favourites
 - 17:30 Special Feature
 - 18:00 Pop Session
 - 18:30 News Summary
 - 18:35 French way of Life
 - 18:30 World of Arabian Music
 - 19:00 News Desk
 - 19:30 Music
 - 20:30 Evening Show
 - 21:00 News Summary
 - 21:05 Evening Show
 - 22:00 Close down

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:01 Morning Show
 - 7:30 News Bulletin
 - 7:40 Morning Show
 - 10:00 News Summary
 - 10:05 Pop Session
 - 11:00 Listeners Choice
 - 12:00 News Summary
 - 12:03 Friday Special
 - 13:00 News Summary
 - 13:03 Pop Session
 - 14:00 News
 - 14:10 Instrumentals
 - 14:30 In Concert
 - 15:00 Concert Hour
 - 16:00 News Summary
 - 16:05 Instrumentals
 - 16:30 Old Favourites
 - 17:00 Pop Session
 - 18:00 News Summary
 - 18:30 Top Twenty
 - 19:00 News Desk
 - 19:30 Country Music
 - 20:00 Andahucia
 - 20:30 Over a Cup of Tea
 - 21:00 Jazz Hour
 - 22:00 Close down

- SELECTED CHANGES FOR FRIDAY**
- 04:30 Letter from London 5:30
- Opera 06:30 The Rewards of Music 07:45 Merchant Navy Programme 08:15 Diversimento 08:30 Frank Muir Goes Into 10:30 Business Matters 11:15 Ulster Newsletter 12:15 Jazz for the Asking 13:30 What Makes a Criminal? 16:15 Science in Action 17:09 Just a Minute 17:40 The Week in Wales 18:30 The Rewards of Music 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Music Now 21:45 Letter from London 22:15 From the Weeklies 23:30 Michael Strogoff

- DEPARTURES**
- 3:15 Budapest
 - 3:30 Cairo
 - 6:15 Frankfurt (LH)
 - 6:30 Damascus
 - 6:45 Beirut
 - 9:00 Rome
 - 9:25 Cairo (EA)
 - 10:30 Beirut (MEA)
 - 11:00 Amsterdam, New York
 - 11:15 Athens
 - 11:25 Madrid, Casablanca
 - 11:30 Cairo
 - 11:45 Geneva, Brussels
 - 11:45 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
 - 12:00 Paris, London
 - 12:15 Riyadh (SV)
 - 13:00 Cairo
 - 15:00 Agaba
 - 16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
 - 18:30 Beirut
 - 19:00 Kuwait
 - 20:15 Baghdad
 - 20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
 - 22:45 Baghdad

EMERGENCIES FOR THURSDAY

- DOCTORS:**
- Amman 42092
 - Daoud Al Samhour 38189
 - Farouk Hussain Nour 38189
- Irbid:
- Mohammad Al Share' 73680
- Zarqa:
- Tareq Hijawi 85445
- PHARMACIES:**
- Amman: 23672
 - Neirookh 6298
 - Paris 22908
 - Hijazi 71050
 - Al Taj 71050
- Irbid:
- Al Shamal 2680
- Zarqa:
- Al Rida (-)
- TAXIS:**
- Venicia 44584
 - Al Najah 23039
 - Sports City 63273
 - Khaloud 63215
 - Al Mahd 37312

SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
- Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr 5:03
- Sunrise 6:31
- Dhuhr 1:31
- 'Asr 4:16
- Maghreb 7:22
- 'Isha 6:01

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

- Saudi riyal 98.749.6
- Lebanese pound 72.473
- Syrian pound 57.558.1
- Iraqi dinar 605.313.9
- Kuwaiti dinar 1196.31200.6
- Egyptian riyal 340.634.6
- Swiss franc 183.818.9
- Omani riyal 970.8475.8
- U.S. dollar 357.339
- U.K. sterling 639.642.8
- W. German mark 148.9149.8
- Italian lire 183.818.9
- (for every 100) 27.928.1
- French franc 58.859.2
- Dutch guilder 136.1136.9
- Swedish crown 61.676.1
- Belgian franc 89.389.8
- Japanese yen 154.4155.3
- (for every 100)

RADIO JORDAN

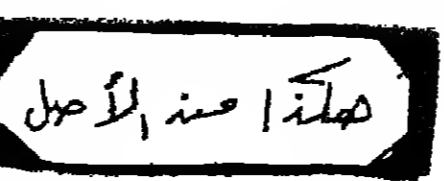
- 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
- FOR THURSDAY**
- 7:00 Sign on
 - 7:01 Morning Show
 - 7:30 News Bulletin
 - 7:40 Morning Show
 - 10:00 News Summary
 - 10:03 Pop Session
 - 11:00 Signing off
 - 12:00 News Headlines
 - 12:03 Pop Session
 - 13:03 News Summary
 - 13:03 Pop Session
 - 14:00 News
 - 14:10 Instrumentals
 - 14:30 Now Music

BBC WORLD SERVICE

- FOR THURSDAY & FRIDAY**
- 639, 720, 1413 KHz
- GMT
- 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Classical Record Review 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 The Waltz 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Nature Notebook 06:40 The Farming World 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Music for Strings 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Golden Treasury 08:30 John Peel 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Rock Salad 10:15 Lord of the Flies 10:30 Just a Minute 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Words that changed Lives 11:50 Assignment 12:00 Radio Newsweek 12:15 Top Twenty 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Network U.K. 13:45 The Pleasure's Yours 14:30 Discovery 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 The World Today 15:30 World News; Commentary 16:15 Assignments; 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09

AMMAN AIRPORT

- NOTE:** The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia Information department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.
- FOR THURSDAY**
- ARRIVALS:**
- 8:00 Cairo (EA)
 - 8:45 Cairo
 - 8:55 Agaba
 - 9:00 Damascus
 - 9:30 Jeddah
 - 9:40 Dhahran
 - 9:45 Kuwait
 - 9:45 Cairo
 - 9:50 Ras Al Khaimah, Dubai
- DEPARTURES**
- 3:30 Cairo
 - 6:00 Beirut, Amsterdam (KLM)
 - 6:30 Beirut
 - 7:00 Frankfurt
 - 9:00 Cairo (EA)
 - 9:25 Beirut (MEA)
 - 9:30 London (BA)
 - 11:00 Vienna, N. York, Houston



SPORTS

Paul Ferreri retains title

SYDNEY, Dec. 16 (A.P.) — Australian champion Paul Ferreri retained his Commonwealth bantamweight title when he stopped Stix Macloud of Zimbabwe in the 12th round of a scheduled 15-round fight at Mt. Pritchard Community Club west of here tonight.

Macloud had been down in round 11 and round 12 and was reeling around the ring when referee Trevor Christian stopped the contest at 2 min. 29 secs. of the round.

Macloud showed that he is a very good boxer, despite having had only 16 fights. At 21 years of age he should have a good future.

But in Ferreri he was meeting a veteran of 82 fights. Macloud used his height advantage to great effect at times and scored with some good punches.

Ilie Nastase fined total of \$3000 by MIPTC

SYDNEY, Dec. 16 (A.P.) — Ilie Nastase's fines mounted up to \$3000 late today when the Mens International Professional Tennis Council (MIPTC) fined him \$750 for making an obscene gesture with the racquet during a doubles match in the New South Wales (NSW) tennis Open at White City.

This followed three earlier fines, each of \$750, incurred during Nastase's singles match with

Londoner Jonathan Smith.

The Grand Prix supervisor Bill Gilmour announced that Nastase had incurred a fourth fine for making an obscene gesture with the racquet at him while partnering Argentinian Guillermo Vilas in

their 6-2, 6-2 loss to Swedes Anders Jarryd and Hans Simonsson.

According to Association of Tennis Players (ATP) representative, Weller Evans, Nastase would still be able to play in the \$400,000 Australian Open at Kooyong over Christmas despite

today's monster fines.

"It would be unusual for the MIPTC to act in such a short time on Nastase's fines," said Evans.

Nastase said he will not appeal against the fines adding that he could do nothing about it.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
1981 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable.
South deals.

NORTH
♦ A K 8 3
♥ 6 3
♦ J 7 5
♣ K 9 8 4

WEST **EAST**
♦ J 6 2 ♦ Q 9 7 5
♥ J 10 9 8 2 ♥ K 7 4
♦ Q 8 ♦ 10 9 4
♣ A 6 3 ♣ Q 7 2

SOUTH
♦ 10 4
♥ A Q 5
♦ A K 6 3 2
♣ J 10 5

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
1 NT Pass 2 NT Pass
3 NT Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♣.

Two chances are not, in themselves, better than one. Sometimes you have to take your chances in the right order to derive a benefit!

The bidding was routine. South had a reasonable five-card suit and good fillers, so he was delighted to accept his partner's invitation.

West attacked with the top of his heart sequence, and East's king lost to declarer's ace. There were only six top tricks, and either minor suit could be developed for the three extra tricks declarer

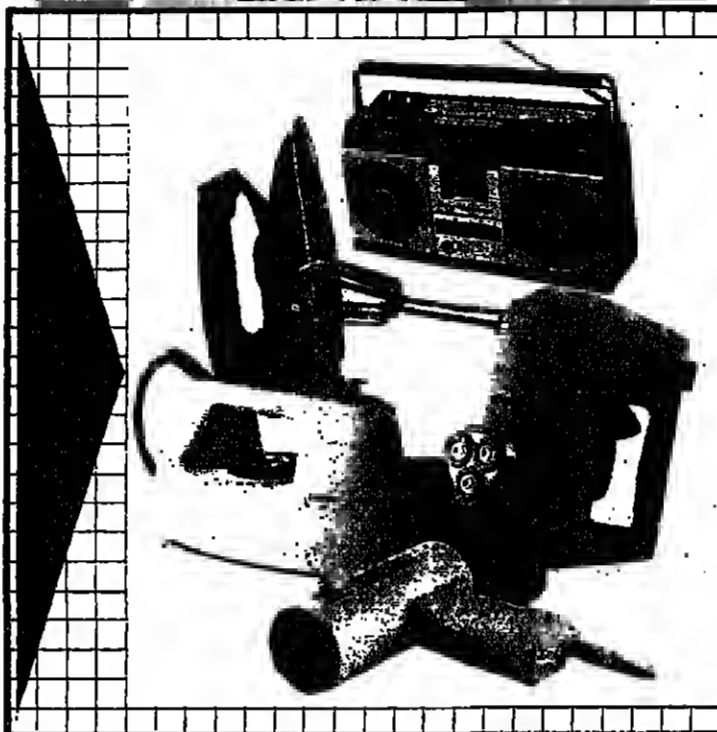
needed. Diamonds would produce those tricks if the queen dropped doubleton, and clubs if the queen of clubs were with West. Which suit should declarer tackle first?

Let's see what would happen on the actual lie of the cards had declarer played on clubs first. East would win the queen and return a heart, forcing out declarer's remaining stopper in the suit. When West got in with the ace of clubs, he would have enough hearts to cash to set the contract. And even though the queen of diamonds was destined to drop, declarer would have no entry back to his hand to cash the good diamonds.

Now let's consider the alternative—going after diamonds first. If the queen of diamonds does not drop in two rounds, declarer still has time to shift his attention to the club suit. If the finesse succeeds, declarer has the necessary reentry to his hand with the queen of hearts to repeat the finesse.

Declarer did not have the advantage we do of being able to see all the cards. Fortunately, he worked out the chances for himself, and was well rewarded when the queen of diamonds dropped on the second lead of the suit. A diamond to the jack set up declarer's two long cards in the suit, and the queen of hearts was the entry to cash them.

Christmas



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Quantity surveyor Electrician

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WORLD

Polish troops break into factory barricades as radio reports calm

VIENNA, Dec. 16 (R) — Violent clashes between workers and strike-breaking military authorities were reported from Poland today but Warsaw radio insisted the country was calm and generally hard at work.

Reports reaching Western diplomats in Bonn said water cannon and baton charges were used against supporters of the Solidarity free trade union by army authorities administering the martial law imposed on Sunday.

The diplomats said troops and police were brought in to break strikes in Warsaw, Katowice and Gdansk, where there were unconfirmed reports of violence when soldiers moved in to clear the shanty towns.

A British businessman arriving in Vienna from southern Poland said that baton-wielding troops attacked a crowd of women outside a barricaded steel mill in Katowice. Several women had their arms broken.

The businessman said tanks were apparently used by the authorities in an unsuccessful attempt to break through the barricades at the steel works.

In Moscow, the Soviet news agency TASS said the Polish military had crushed strike attempts in the Baltic ports of Gdansk and Szczecin and the southern industrial town of Wroclaw.

At the same time Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, declared that the imposition of martial law had given Poland a chance to solve its problems.

Polish-born Pope John Paul meanwhile appealed to the people of this Communist-ruled homeland to return to the road of renewal and dialogue, saying the task was not easy but not impossible.

And French President Francois Mitterrand, in a statement to his

Sakharov's wife elated over fast result

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (R) — Andrei Sakharov's wife said today that the Nobel Peace laureate is recovering slowly after his 17-day hunger strike, but feels its successful outcome was a "great victory" for human rights.

The strike by Dr. Sakharov and his wife Yelena Bonner apparently won for their daughter-in-law Liza Alexeyeva the right to leave the Soviet Union and join her husband in the United States.

"This was a great victory which concerns not only a personal problem. It drew international attention to the (1975) Helsinki accord, which calls for governments to allow their citizens to come and go freely from their own countries," Mrs. Bonner said.

Weinberger says U.S. unhappy about Israeli Golan annexation

WASHINGTON — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger Dec. 15 labelled the Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights as a violation of the Camp David accords and "something we have to be very unhappy about and very concerned about."

Interviewed on the ABC-television "Good Morning America" programme, Mr. Weinberger said, "what they (the Israelis) have done now, I think, is clearly a violation of the United Nations resolutions and therefore the Camp David agreement."

Following are excerpts from the transcript of the interview: David Hartman: Good morning, Mr. Secretary. Secretary Weinberger: Good morning, David.

Q: How did the Israeli do this? How come we didn't know about this decision, this judgment by the Israelis to annex the Golan Heights?

A: Well, I guess nobody knew about it. They announced late yesterday, four time, that they would have an announcement that would indicate that they had decided to introduce in their parliament a move to annex the Golan Heights. They have been in there militarily. This, of course, changes the situation and attempts to give them full legal ownership which they had not previously asserted, having been content to have military government. What they have done now, I think, is clearly a violation of the United Nations resolutions and therefore the Camp David agreement.

Q: Well, in that case what can we do about it? What are our options and what is the United States' responsibility? What can we do about this?

A: Our options are the same they are when any country violates international law or the United Nations resolutions. We can advise them and the world that they acted in a way that we think is inimical to world peace and that it cannot have our support; on the contrary, it has our strong objection and Secretary Haig has already done that yesterday.

Q: If the security council were to vote any sanctions of any kind against Israel, would we veto those or would we go along?

A: I haven't any idea. I think that it would depend on what they were or whether or not there was some way to get Israel to change its policy, as opposed to continuing on this course which is necessarily

Rumours circulated that Soviet transport planes had landed in Warsaw during the night, but the diplomats in Bonn said they had no confirmation.

Solidarity representatives in Stockholm said hundreds of thousands of Polish workers had gone on strike, "risking life and personal freedom despite a state of war, despite attempts to paralyse by fear."

Travellers arriving in Sweden from Poland reported strikes, food shortages and strong military and police presence in the north of the country. They said the people seemed to be virtually without food or fuel.

In Rome, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said he believed that Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was being held by the authorities on the outskirts of Warsaw.

Artists rounded up

PARIS, Dec. 16 (A.P.) — A large number of Polish writers, actors, artists and students refused to sign acts of allegiance to the Polish government after they were taken into military custody, a French newspaper reported today.

The celebrities and students were held several hours by military officials and then released after they signed a second document indicating they had refused to sign the allegiance act, the leftist daily Liberation reported.

The article was written by French journalist Jean Guisnel, who returned to Paris from Warsaw last night. The article gave no number for those that had been rounded up, but reported the group included persons with no known militant activities.

Citing unnamed sources, Liberation said it learned of the arrests Monday night. It said some of the persons arrested had earlier ties to the KOR, the Polish human rights group that disbanded with the formation of the independent labour movement Solidarity.

Liberation reported among those arrested were actress Halina Milokajska, a member of the former KOR, Prof. Goldfinger, KOR's founder and writer Marek Nowakowski.

Thatcher on Poland

STRASBOURG, France, Dec. 16 (A.P.) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, speaking as the current president of the European Economic Community (EEC), said today Poland must solve its own problems.

"The problems of Poland are for the Poles to solve," Mrs. Thatcher said in a speech to the European Parliament, the advisory branch of the 10-nation Common Market. "We hope that they will

provocative and certainly basically what I would characterise as destabilising in that already volatile area.

Q: Mr. Secretary, Steve Bell in Washington.

Mr. Bell: President Mubarak of Egypt is saying that this threatens the Camp David peace process. What do you see it affects?

A: Well, it is, I think fair to say a violation of the Camp David peace process because that is based on the United Nations resolutions to a very considerable extent. We want to hold the Camp David peace process in every way we can and make sure that Israel carries out the next step, which is withdrawal from the Sinai and that everybody else of all sides carries out their responsibilities. The peace process is something that the president feels very strongly about and should not be interfered with in any way. Any event of this kind, as you say, casts some question about the whole process, and therefore, something we have to be very unhappy about and very concerned about and we have expressed that yesterday.

Mr. Bell: This is one of several incidents in fact where the Israel government has taken action that the U.S. has opposed. What do you say to those Arabic critics which say the U.S. becomes a party to all this because after a protest then nothing happens?

A: Well, quite a hit happened the last time they took an action of this kind. We did cut off the delivery of the planes that they had on order and we tried our best to get a situation which we succeeded in doing in which hostilities did not break out later that summer in Syria and Lebanon problems. The president wants to be in a position to be able to bring peace to that region and he obviously can't do that if we're not viewed correctly as being equally concerned about violations of the law or aggressive action on any side wherever they occur and that's exactly why we feel so strongly about this.

Q: Are you considering anything comparable to the cut off of the airplane shipments?

A: I don't think there has been real consideration of it yet. This notice came into us yesterday and we also have, as you know, a couple of other major problems. I don't think that there's been any full scale consideration, certainly no decision as what should be done. But it is important, I think, to point out, as we did in the bombing of the Iraqi reactor, that these are actions that they take unilaterally, preemptively in some cases and without any prior notice to us and certainly without any slight suggestion that we consent to it or agree to it; quite the contrary, we are very unhappy with it.

Checkpoint at Quneitra



Two armed Israeli soldiers (foreground) look across the no-man's-land west of Quneitra at the armed U.N. soldier (right) manning the U.N. checkpoint. Trees in background are in Syria. Israel is reinforcing its positions in the north following announcements Dec. 14 to annex the Golan Heights. (A.P. Wirephoto)

Law officers rapped in Soviet Kirgizia

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (A.P.) — The chief criminal investigator of Soviet Kirgizia has been fired and other top law enforcement officials reprimanded for failing to prosecute cases of theft and bribery, according to a newspaper report reaching Moscow.

Sovietskaya Kirgizia, organ of the Communist leadership in the Central Asian republic, said in its Dec. 8 edition that "serious drawbacks" had been uncovered among police investigators, prosecutors and judicial officials.

The chief investigator, identified as Col. Isakov, was fired by the party central committee for "non-fulfilment of appropriate orders" in the investigation of thefts of state property, bribery and speculation, the report said.

A senior prosecutor named Orlov was reprimanded for "dragging on investigations" in theft cases in the Sverdlovsk district, and inquiries started against five other investigators to determine whether they should be fired for negligence.

The chairman of the Kirgizia supreme court, Dzhamashev, was criticized by the central committee for irregularities in the sentencing of criminals. Also criticized was the minister of justice, Abakirov, "for weak control of timely and qualitative monitoring

of cases concerning robbery, bribery and speculation."

According to the report, the officials showed negligence in prosecuting thefts of 7,000 rubles (\$ 9,800 worth of cigarettes from a tobacco factory and 22,000 rubles (\$30,800) worth of unspecified goods from another factory in the capital of Frunze.

The thefts occurred over the last two years, but the suspects, although clearly implicated, were never taken into custody or indicted, the report said.

Kirgizia borders on China and has a population of 3.6 million. A year ago, the premier of Kirgizia, Sultan Ibraimov, perished there under mysterious circumstances.

The cause of death has never been officially stated, but a western correspondent was told by a local party member that Ibraimov was assassinated in his sleep at his resort home outside Frunze.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

British Commons vote against television

LONDON, Dec. 16 (R) — Britain's House of Commons voted today against the televising of its debates by 176 votes to 158. The 700-year-old parliament has been arguing for the past decade about letting in the television cameras. Some parliamentarians fear that camera shots of government ministers with their feet on the table, rows of empty seats and even a few MPs dozing could lower parliament's standing.

China gains from mountains

PEKING, Dec. 16 (A.P.) — China has taken in 5.7 million yuan (\$3.8 million) in foreign exchange this year from foreign expeditions climbing or hiking on its mountains, the Sports News said today. The paper 29 climbing teams and 36 mountain trekking expeditions, totalling 900 people, have come to China this year to climb, survey or hike on 10 mountains, including the Everest, the world's highest mountain. China began opening its mountains to foreign climbers in 1979. China has nine of the world's 14 mountains of more than 8,000 metres, the paper added, and prospects for expanding mountaineering activities are good.

U.N. to investigate Seychelles affair

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 16 (R) — The Security Council has decided unanimously to set up a three-member inquiry commission to investigate the "origin, background and financing" of an attack on the Seychelles last month by a group of mercenaries. The commission, which is to report back by Jan. 31, 1982, will also assess the economic damage caused by the raid, carried out on Nov. 25 by a group of more than 40 armed men who were repulsed at the Seychelles airport by local defence forces.

Moscow lets out more ethnic Germans

MOSCOW, Dec. 16, (R) — Soviet authorities have allowed a sharp increase in emigration by ethnic Germans following President Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn last month. West German officials said today. The number of Soviet Germans given visas to leave for West Germany in Nov. was 62, the lowest monthly figure for more than a decade. But the officials said there had already been a "very sharp upward trend" in the first half of this month and the December total was expected to run into several hundreds. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt raised the question of ethnic German emigration during his talks with Mr. Brezhnev last month and urged Moscow to grant more exit visas. Nearly two million Germans live in the Soviet Union, mostly spread across Central Asian regions where they were banished during World War II. More than 100,000 have applied to emigrate to West Germany. Annual emigration totals averaged more than 9,000 during the mid-1970s but the 1981 figure is expected to be less than 4,000.

The Weekend Crossword

BORN TO THE PURPLE By Richard Silver

- ACROSS 1 Mother of Helen 2 Gaseous islands 3 Lacking nerve 4 Rocky place 5 Reddish yellow 6 Broc 7 Curd 8 Curd 9 Curd 10 Curd 11 Curd 12 Curd 13 Curd 14 Curd 15 Curd 16 Curd 17 Curd 18 Curd 19 Curd 20 Curd 21 Curd 22 Curd 23 Curd 24 Curd 25 Curd 26 Curd 27 Curd 28 Curd 29 Curd 30 Curd 31 Curd 32 Curd 33 Curd 34 Curd 35 Curd 36 Curd 37 Curd 38 Curd 39 Curd 40 Curd 41 Curd 42 Curd 43 Curd 44 Curd 45 Curd 46 Curd 47 Curd 48 Curd 49 Curd 50 Curd 51 Curd 52 Curd 53 Curd 54 Curd 55 Curd 56 Curd 57 Curd 58 Curd 59 Curd 60 Curd 61 Curd 62 Curd 63 Curd 64 Curd 65 Curd 66 Curd 67 Curd 68 Curd 69 Curd 70 Curd 71 Curd 72 Curd 73 Curd 74 Curd 75 Curd 76 Curd 77 Curd 78 Curd 79 Curd 80 Curd 81 Curd 82 Curd 83 Curd 84 Curd 85 Curd 86 Curd 87 Curd 88 Curd 89 Curd 90 Curd 91 Curd 92 Curd 93 Curd 94 Curd 95 Curd 96 Curd 97 Curd 98 Curd 99 Curd 100 Curd 101 Curd 102 Curd 103 Curd 104 Curd 105 Curd 106 Curd 107 Curd 108 Curd 109 Curd 110 Curd 111 Curd 112 Curd 113 Curd 114 Curd 115 Curd 116 Curd 117 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